

# Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 31. VOL. VII.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1821.

[VOL. XXXV.]

## TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By L. T. CAVINS & Co.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, **PAID IN ADVANCE**, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; larger advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

### To all those indebted.

THERE are many subscribers to the Gazette, who have only given their names to the support of the establishment since the year 1819. Many others are in arrears for the last year. It has become necessary that such delinquents should make payment immediately, otherwise we must make an effort to collect the many small sums which are due to us "possibly if we can, forcibly if we must." All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect a call. As the New Bank Paper will soon begin to circulate, those in arrears are informed that we will in all cases receive it in payment. Those subscribers at Nicholasville, Versailles, Mount Vernon, Winchester, Frankfort, Danville &c. are informed that their accounts have been sent to the Postmasters, to whom they are requested to make payment. Others at a distance will pay to our agents, or transmit the amount by mail. Longer delay cannot be given.

L. T. CAVINS & Co.

April 16th, 1821.

### Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Harri's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

**Rope-Making Business,** in all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where **RAPE ROPE, CABLES** and **TWISTED ROPE**, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAIL.

MORRISON & BRUCE  
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821-4

**Adam Maguire,** TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced

**Fancy Weaving,** in all its various branches, in the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near Mr. LAN-PHEAR'S INN, where he will weave Carpets, Double Coverlids, Table Linen, Summer Counterpanes,

And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and most moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Feathers, Flax, Seed and Flax Thread. He will also exchange Spun Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Country Produce.

N. B. The most elegant Colours will be dyed for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowest terms.  
February 15-7

### MALT LIQUORS.

**George Wood,** HAS FOR SALE AT HIS BREWERY, Double Strong Ale at \$10 pr. bl. \$2 pr. doz. Strong Ale, at \$9 pr. bl. \$1.75 pr. doz. Brown Stout, at \$9 pr. bl. \$1.75 pr. doz. Porter, at \$8 pr. bl. \$1.50 pr. doz. Amber Beer, at \$7 pr. bl. \$1.25 pr. doz. Small Beer, at \$3 pr. bl. 75 pr. doz.  
Lexington, March 24.

### Valuable Land for sale.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given on the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

### 186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$5000, I am now willing to take something less than 5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.  
November 2, 1820—4831f

### Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, EIVE OR SIX LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, and as many CHILDS, from 12 to 16 years old, for which a liberal price will be given.  
Enquire of the PRINTERS.  
June 7, 1821—231f

### WOOL WANTED.

Postlethwait, Brand & Co. WILL give CASH for CLEAN WASHED WOOL. Apply at their Factory, at their Store in Lexington.  
May 1821.

## ELEGANT SADDLERY AND PLATED WARE.

**David A. Sayre,** RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia and New York, in addition to the great variety of PLATED WARE, Manufactured at his stand on Main street, next door to the Kentucky Gazette Office,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**ELEGANT SADDLERY AND  
PLATED WARE,**

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Superior Morocco, Hog and Seal Skins,  
Cotton and Worsted Girth and Straining Web  
Saddlers' Silk of all colours  
Brush and House  
Horse Whips, Thongs and Lashes  
Tacks, Needles, and Awns  
Improved Check Bits  
Stirrups, Buckles, Slides, Spurs &c.  
Coach and Gig Steel Springs  
Do do Wooden Springs  
Coach Steps  
Men's & Women's Saddle Trees, ironed

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF  
**COACH LACE, FRINGE, TAS-  
SELS & HARNESS MOUNTING.**  
Which he will dispose of as good if not better terms than they can be procured in the western country.

He has just received, and will keep on hand, an assortment of  
Elegant Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Candlesticks & Door Knockers, &c.

Bells of various sizes, Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mounting &c. &c.  
And receive orders for all kinds of CAST-INGS, OF BRASS, for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, and forwarded to any part of the state.

Also—for sale as above, a new and second hand GIG, which will be sold low for Cash.  
Lexington, May 1821—211f

### For Sale,

A VERY VALUABLE TWO STORY  
**Brick House and lot,**  
In the Town of Winchester, Clark city.

THIS HOUSE stands at the corner of Main and Short streets, and the lot extends on Main street from Short street to Main-Cross street. The above described house was built by David Dodge, sold and conveyed by him to Robert Clarke, and by said Clarke sold and conveyed to the President, Directors & Co. of the Winchester Commercial Bank, all of which conveyances are recorded in the office of the County Court of Clark. The lower part of the building is occupied at this time by Charles C. Moore & Co. as a Store, and it is thought to be equal to any stand in this town for a merchant—and the upper part of the building is well calculated for the accommodation of a private family, as there is other necessary buildings on said Lot. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of this property, as the Directors of said Bank are determined to close its concerns as early as possible.

Application to be made to Capt. Clifton Allen, Peter Planagan, Esq. or the subscriber.  
THOMAS WORNALL, Pres. W. C. B.  
March 30, 1821—144

### LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

### Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.  
WILLIAM BOWMAN.  
Lexington, May 29, 1820—221f

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

**Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.**

May be had on the shortest notice. Also will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carria and GIG BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.  
Lexington, June 15, 1819—251f

### James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette County. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggins, esq. first floor below Frazier's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.  
Aug. 29—341f

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of  
**Spring & Summer Goods,**

CONSISTING OF  
CALICOES, Cambric Muslins  
Canton Crapes  
Laceings, Sealsaws, and Mantuas  
Book and Fancy Muslins  
Irish Linens  
Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres  
Nankins, Morocco Shoes, &c. &c. &c.  
ALSO,  
Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS  
Indigo, Madder and Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels  
Nails and Window Glass  
Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound.  
They also keep a constant supply of ROMAN & Superior Glazed

**Rifle Gun-Powder,**  
By the Keg or Canisters—Also,  
**Cotton Yarns,**

Of all sizes from the Factory of Postlethwait, Brand & Co.—all of which they offer for sale at their usual low prices for CASH.  
**TILFORD & TROTTER**  
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1821—8

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

**MERCHANDIZE,**  
CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS,  
Tartan, Black CLOAKS,  
Canton Crapes,  
Canton Crapes Robes and Shawls,  
Scarlet Cassimere Shawls,  
Cicilian Stripes and other Calicoes,  
IRISH LINENS,  
Scotch Ginghams,  
Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS,  
Domestics—Thread Laces and Edgings,  
Grimson and other RIBBONS,  
Hosiery and gloves of all kinds,  
Worsted Shirts,  
Fancy Cravats,  
Black Silks, cut Velvets, Satins,  
Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Tricé Ladies' Morocco WALKING SHOES, &c.  
AS TRUEN

**Groceries, Hardware, Queens-  
ware &c.**  
M. J. NOVELL  
Lexington, January 15th, 1821—36

## NEW GOODS.

**Robert A. Gatewood,** HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his former Stock, a general Assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-  
ware and Cutlery,**

Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest CASH PRICES in Philadelphia, all of which he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for CASH in hand.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly requests those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective debts.

Those persons who made purchases at Mr. JOHN VAITS' sale on the 9th of March last, are also requested to come forward and take up their respective notes, which have been placed in my hands for collection, otherwise proper officers will have to call on them.  
R. A. GATEWOOD.  
Lexington, December 28, 1820—52

**John Stickney,** HAS FOR SALE, ON THE LOWEST TERMS, AT HIS NEW STORE, OPPOSITE WICKLIFFE'S TAPERY,

BEST quality of COFFEE, Molasses, Rice, Mackerel, Codfish, and Ohio Sugar, Whiskey by the barrel, Powder, Shot, Lead, Logwood, Madder, Copperas, Oil Vireol, Aqua Fortis, Epsom and Glauber Salts, together with a variety of GROCERIES, and other articles.

AND AT HIS OLD STAND, An assortment of  
**Garden Seeds,**

Dry and Ready Mixed PLANTS, Spirits Turpentine, Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, and Glue of a superior quality.

Also, a Carriage.  
(On a new and simple construction) adapted for one or two horses—PRICED \$450.  
May 1, 1821.

**State of Kentucky:**  
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sec.  
June Term, 1821.

Polly Saliers, Complainant,  
Against  
Isaac Saliers, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY FOR A DIVORCE.

THIS day came the Complainant by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant, Isaac Saliers, is no inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant Isaac Saliers do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A Copy—Teste,  
JOSEPH TOWLER, d. c. c. c.

July 12, 1821—28

TAKEN UP by John Ruperd on the waters of George's Creek, a *Sorrel Mare*, with a blaze face, about 15 hands high, three or four years old—her near hind foot white, blind in the right eye. No brand perceivable—appraised to \$55 before me this 17th day of May, 1821.  
Matthew Thompson, j. p. c. c.

**Printing of all kinds,**  
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE  
**Kentucky Gazette Office,**

## NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

THE commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty, being organized as a board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of Congress in that case made and provided, have passed the following Orders; of which all those interested will be pleased to take notice:

Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d of February, 1819, which are to be received by this Commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end, that they may be hereafter duly examined, and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board, must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commissioners as essential to be ascertained and established before any such memorial can be received by this board, it is further—

Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial, for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and, at the time when the said claim arose, did belong solely and absolutely to the said claimant, or to any other, and, if any, what persons. And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant, the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, each other has become entitled to the amount, or any part of the amount of the said claim. The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant, as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, and at the time when the said claim arose, was a citizen of the United States of America—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was, domiciliated—and if not, what change domiciliation has since taken place. The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof hath ever received any, and, if any, what, sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein acknowledged.

And that time may be allowed to claimants, to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further ORDERED, That when this board shall adjourn to-day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in pursuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination.

ORDERED, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of this board, in all the public gazettes in which the laws of the United States, are usually printed.

By order, T. WATKINS,  
Secretary to the Commission,  
Under the 11th article of the Florida Treaty.  
Washington, 14th June, 1821—26

**Just Published,**  
AND MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE,  
(Facing 50 CENTS.)  
**An Address**  
TO THE  
**CHRISTIAN CHURCHES,**  
On several important Doctrines of Religion,  
BY BARTON W. STONE, D. D. C.  
Lexington, April 19—16

**NOTICE.**  
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd, and Robert G. Dodder, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DODDER & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore Given,  
That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.  
(Signed)  
SAMUEL TROTTER,  
JOHN POPE, &c. &c. of Georg.  
JAMES TROTTER, & Trotter, Jr. dec'd  
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.  
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

**RAGS**  
WANTED at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

## PROPOSALS

For publishing in Lexington, Ky. a Semi-Monthly Paper to be entitled the

## CORRECTOR.

BY J. P. NEILSON & CO.

THE essential objects of this work will be the location and diffusion of wholesome political truths and principles, and the prompt correction of vice in whatever form it may appear. The moral depravity and passing follies of the times are fit subjects for the animadversion of the press. In doing this the Editors will carefully avoid bringing the names of private individuals into public review; but they will, at the same time, as judiciously as possible, employ the weapons of ridicule, Wit, Irony, Humor and Satire to protect the morals of society. The Editors design carefully to watch the movements of those in power, as well as those who may be considered important trust of public agents. That they may be aided in their various labors as much as possible, a general request is given to ALL for their correspondence. It will be the province of the editors to select the matter published; but they emphatically promise to observe, in all cases, the necessary rules of secrecy.

## CONDITIONS.

THE CORRECTOR will be published regularly once in every two weeks, on fine paper, in a clean form, and will contain nearly as much matter as any paper in the state. The price to subscribers, will be TWO DOLLARS, per annum, payable in advance. The close of each year will complete a volume, at which time a title page will be furnished. The first number will appear by the 15th of June.

Persons having subscription papers, are requested to return the names to the editors without delay. The first number appeared on the 21st of June. Lexington, 1821.

## List of Letters

REMAING in the Post-office at Lexington, Ky. which if not taken out before the first day of Oct. next, will be sent to the General Post-office as dead letters:

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Nancy Ashley          | Isabella Hamilton        |
| Deley Allen           | Wm Hancock Jr.           |
| Wm. Adger             | J. K.                    |
| Samuel Ayres          | Saml Jesse               |
| John Atkins           | David L. Jackson         |
| Saml. Akin            | Wm Johnston              |
| Samuel Buckley        | John Kincaid             |
| W. B. Bracken         | John A. Lee              |
| George Blackburn, Jr. | John Kincaid & Son       |
| Isabella Boone        | Joe Kincaid              |
| Benj. Barry           | Arnold Kincaid           |
| Jeremiah Buckley      | L.                       |
| Nancy Bell            | R. & W. B. Long          |
| Col. W. Buford        | 2 W. B. Long             |
| Wm. B. Bickburn       | 3 John Long Jr.          |
| John A. Lee           | John A. Lee              |
| Samuel Bengen         | 4 Long & Brother         |
| Dani. Bell            | Wm B. La Force           |
| James S. Berryman     | 2 Edw. Lewis             |
| Sarah B. Bird         | James C. Long            |
| America Berry         | Benj. Lillard            |
| Maria Binton          | Nicholas Lafon           |
| Mrs. M. Buck, cr.     | M.                       |
| Lewis Berry           | Johnson Malone           |
| A. L. Brooks          | Frederick McPhalan       |
| N. B. Cooke & Co.     | 2 Wm. McCully            |
| N. D. Cooke           | Jeremiah Morton          |
| John G. Collins       | Capt. McKnight           |
| Namiah Conover        | Saml. Merpie             |
| W. Crisman            | Wm. McKinney             |
| Isaac Crutcher        | Cyrus McCracken          |
| Catharine S. Craig    | 2 Thos Montgomery        |
| Saml. Claggett        | Edw. Mitchell            |
| James Coleman         | Richd. Manning           |
| Laurel Clarke         | 4 McKnight               |
| H. Crittenden         | James Mitchum            |
| Lewis Craig           | 2 John McKinney          |
| Wm. P. Cioy           | 2 Wm. McBride            |
| Jeremiah Collins      | Wm Mayo & Co.            |
| Col. A. Combs         | John Moss                |
| George Carlisle       | And Muldrow              |
| Goodloe Carter        | Clerk Woodford           |
| William Dickey        | William Newman           |
| Alm. Dale             | Warren O'Quinn           |
| Francis Dunnington    | Juliana Offutt           |
| John Dean             | Geo. H. Offutt           |
| Wm. Dale              | P.                       |
| John Dawson           | William Pittman          |
| Wm. Duval             | George Payton            |
| Abijah Davis          | John Pemberton           |
| Jos. Davidson         | Jacob U. Payne           |
| John Elliott          | John Powell              |
| Jos. Edings           | Lewis Perry              |
| Robert Evans          | James Parrish            |
| Jesse Ellis           | Isabella Richardson      |
| Col. John Francine    | Wm. Reeds                |
| John Fisher           | Wm. Risk                 |
| Thos Ford             | Thos. Reburn             |
| Geo. D. Ford          | S.                       |
| Robert Gardner        | John Smith               |
| Isaac Grey            | David Steele             |
| William Gilliam       | Col. W. Steele           |
| Lewis Garnett         | 3 Wm. Steel Jr.          |
| Robert Gayle          | John C. Stanhope         |
| H. Gilmer             | Anderson Slipp           |
| Mary Guion            | John Sanders             |
| Richard Guion         | Thos Stevenson           |
| Wm. Gordon            | Wm. Smith                |
| Ceracius Gough        | Thos W. Sellers          |
| Clara Hickman         | Sheriff of Woodford      |
| Robert Holman         | 2                        |
| Jane Harris           | Catherine Tharran        |
| Thos Harper           | Rlisha Thurman           |
| Aug. F. Hawkins       | Jane. Trabue             |
| James L. Heman        | James Torbitt            |
| James Hawkins         | Tapley Thomas            |
| John Hanna & co.      | 2                        |
| Michael Harper        | Zephaniah Walden         |
| Noah Haydon           | Benj. Walker             |
| John Hughes           | Jos. H. White            |
| Andrew Hutchinson     | John Williams            |
| Elizabeth Hopkins     | 2 John U. Waring         |
| Henry H. Hazard       | 2 Chesley Woolbridge     |
| John M. Hopkins       | Mr. Wilhoit              |
| John Hommon           | 2 Thos White             |
| Wm. F. Hasett         | Catharine Woods          |
| Joel Henry            | 2 Fredk. Walls           |
| John Y. Hiter         | Wm. Walker               |
|                       | Wm. Woods                |
|                       | N. W. Watkins            |
|                       | 2 E. C. Wilson           |
|                       | Y.                       |
|                       | 2 W. D. Young            |
|                       | Douglass Young           |
|                       | John Young               |
|                       | JOS. W. BRYSON, A. P. M. |

Blanks of every kind  
For sale at this Office.

## Rochester Springs,

One mile South of Perryville, on the Road from Lexington, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tenn.

## Mrs. L. E. Rochester,

STILL continues to keep the SPRING, and is now well prepared to accommodate Travellers and Visitors, and hopes to render general satisfaction on as good terms as possible.

JOHN ROCHESTER.

March 20, 1821—15-6m  
P. S. The editors of the Argus, Frankfort, Ky.; Gazette, Lexington, and the paper at Russellville, will publish the above in their papers six months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Danville. J. E.

## Greenville Springs,

(Harrodsburgh, Kentucky.)  
THE Subscribers having taken possession of the Greenville Springs, as proprietors, inform the public that the house will be continued as when under the management of John Harrods, for the accommodation of all those who may think proper to call. The arrangements that are now making, in addition to the present improvements, will enable them to render comfortable and agreeable, those who may resort to the Springs.

AMOS EDWARDS,  
DANIEL M. HEARD,  
Nov. 25th, 1820—301f

## Dr. Daniel M. Heard,

OFFERS his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Harrodsburgh and the surrounding country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of his professional duties. His Shop will be at the Springs, where he may always be found, except when attending to Professional Engagements.  
Greenville Springs, Nov. 25, 1820—50-6m

## MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the seventeenth of April last, the following Bills were enclosed, postage paid and put into this office, and a special Mail made up, by request, for Baltimore, Maryland, since which, no account of them has been received; consequently, I have every reason to believe, they have been taken out at some of the Post Offices, or are mislaid or miscarried. Any information that may lead to their recovery, or detection of the thief (if stolen), will be thankfully received.

Inclosed with the left halves of the first named bills, to Capt. John Snyder, of Baltimore, 10 do New York Bank, Albany

10 do do 2041, N 25th Nov. 1817.  
10 do do 743, K 2nd Jan. 1811.  
10 do do 770, K 25th Nov. 1812.  
5 do do 443, H 3d Aug. 1814.  
5 do do 895, H 16th Oct. 1807.

10 do Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Ala.  
10 do do 7719, K 29th July 1811.  
8 do do 8801, Y 10th June, 1817.  
5 do Union Bank of South Carolina, 243, D 7th April 1817.

100 dollars U. S. Bank, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, No. Letter, Dates, 7.  
204, A 1st Feb. 1817.  
621, A 1st Feb. 1817.  
2767, A 1st Jan. 1817.  
50 do P. L. of Darian 980, A 20th May 1817.

Inclosed with the right halves of the above, 5 dollars United States Bank at Philadelphia, 7511, B 7th Sept. 1819.  
5 do do 6191, A 7th April, 1819.<



LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1821.

THE POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

This important department of government has hitherto yielded a profit annually of 20,000 to 250,000 dollars; but it appears in 1821, there will be a deficiency of about one hundred thousand dollars, which must be supplied from some other source of the revenue.—The addition of new states and territories has increased mail routes through quarters thinly inhabited, and unproductive in the receipt of money. The amount received for postage in the old states must fall short as commercial correspondence has diminished. Another reason for the decrease of post-office revenue may be found in the scarcity of silver to be found in the western states; many letters are not taken out; they are burnt, and fall a dead loss on the government.—Congress may, by a resolution, authorize the heads of departments to make all future contracts in the western states, payable in the currency of the country. We can perceive no well founded objection to such a measure, and it included the pension list, the disbursements of the general government to the parties residing in the western country, would afford a great relief to the people and increase the collection of money by the post offices and other branches of revenue.—Contractors can now afford to undertake public employment upon better terms for state currency, than they did for silver a few years ago.

The National Intelligencer of the 14th July has republished an article from the Kentucky Gazette of the 18th June, relating to an opinion of the Tennessee supreme court, and it observes that the Gazette had gone far enough; although not so far as some other offensive essay. It is not our intention to make a formal defence of the remarks which have attracted the notice of the National Intelligencer. We were speaking of the power of the legislative branch of the state of Tennessee, in the event of a conflict with the judiciary of that state.—This power which remains in the hands of the people, is no secret here or in Tennessee, and its employment when necessary, ought to offend no one, much less a bare reference to what it will do, as we took the liberty of suggesting.—If the editors of the Intelligencer were in a situation to indulge freely in discussion on all subjects, we should, from some things we have noticed, be disposed to question the purity of their republican principles; but their situation is a peculiar one, and, according to our notions, very different from that of any other editors in the United States, and it is very possible, were we in their room and stead, we should recommend, as they do, obedience to the expounders of the laws; because national custom has fitted it as a kind of common law for this country; but as the only proper interpretation which the constitution recognizes, does not require the good people of these states to surrender all power into the hands of the judiciary, we shall, with all deference and respect for the authorities of the country, continue to approve or disapprove whatever we conceive unfriendly to the principles of the government, and we shall do this under a full persuasion that such a course is better calculated to preserve harmony and duration in our admirable system, than a tame submission to an exercise of power according to the views or folly of those in whose hands it may be placed.—We disclaim all intentions at comparisons, merely to embitter one section of the Union against the other, but knowing as we do from personal observation, something of the fears of our Atlantic brethren for the peaceable demeanor of their friends in the west, it may not be improper to remind them of the insurrections they have witnessed at home, from that of Shays up to the present day, and we assure them that experience proves there is less danger of riots or opposition from a people accustomed to assert their rights in time, than from such a people as occupy the old thirteen United States.—We will explain, for fear of not being understood in speaking of the peculiar situation of the National Intelligencer. It is admitted that the nation ought, for many weighty reasons, to have a paper devoted exclusively to national objects, pursuing at all times a policy calculated to conciliate the state sovereignties & the several branches of the general government.—This station of peace-making is as honorable as it is profitable, and we do not know that it could be more advantageously filled than by the present incumbents. As peace and harmony are the great purposes of a state paper in this country, it is proper that it should frown upon every thing against either branch of the government.—To be reconciled to all and at the same time reconcile each department one with the other, is a greater task than can be expected to perform; but if a breach should on any occasion take place, it must of necessity cling to the executive department, as the only power able to support it. As this duty appears to be indispensable in our government and must be performed by somebody, we do not expect the National Intelligencer to approve of our remarks about the powers of the federal or state courts; nor do we in the least object to the flattery bestowed on the half-finished resolutions from New Hampshire.

"Shays" on the subject of the Millis, is unavoidably omitted until our next.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTE.

The last Reporter presents you with the signatures of "Many Voters," "A Democrat," and a "Fayette Farmer." Of the Farmers opinions I shall say nothing, except that an anonymous name appears to be used for no other purpose than to praise the wisdom of the writer. The two first pieces being evidently the productions of the same pen, I shall treat them accordingly.

We are informed by "Many Voters" that he or some persons associated with him (but the public are not informed who they are) have very modestly and kindly taken upon themselves the trouble of SELECTING for this county, a ticket, which it will be the duty of all the people to support, both "to assert their rights, and to vindicate the honour of their country." Before I pay much respect for this select ticket, I should like to know who Mr. "Many Voters" is, and who his associate selector is? He and they may have met together to select themselves as candidates; and I do think the people should have some little finger in the pie. If a public caucus—that machine so long and so often abused and so much detested by the Reporter—be an abominable public grievance—surely a private and secret one, such as Mr. "Many Voters" has, or is, about to assemble, must operate as a most intolerable evil. Nothing in this piece is more remarkable than its impudence. A few to dictate to a whole county. An anonymous writer, expecting, by stringing together a few words, not containing either fact or argument, but bold and unqualified denunciation and abuse, to control the votes of a whole county!

We next find "Many Voters" changing his coat, and addressing us in the same column under the imposing name of "A Democrat," and telling us, that "the farmers and mechanics of Fayette know how to estimate the right of suffrage." At the very time he had before told us his secret caucus, were about to meet to do us the kind favour of selecting a ticket for our support at the next election, which no doubt will be done by his caucus from a belief that the people are too ignorant to select one for themselves.

Mr. "Many Voters" alias Mr. Democrat appears to consider it as strange, that there should be a coincidence of sentiment amongst the present candidates, and indirectly censures them for that cause. Now who will his secret caucus select for us to honour by our votes at the next election? Men of the same views, feelings and principles of the Caucus, and in every way disposed to act as cats-paws or firm, honest, intelligent and high-minded men? I should think the Caucus would select the former, and that the people of the county, if they obeyed the mandate, would be for a time without representatives in the Legislature, and be sunk and degraded in the estimation of every other county in the state.—What a beautiful figure would these cats-paws cut in the next Legislature? who would know they were not the actual representatives of Fayette? That they obtained their election by trick and manoeuvre, and got into power when the great body of the people were hesitating and contending between the choice of others.

P.S. Before the people submit to the dictation, it would be very desirable for the Reporter to inform them of the persons who have, or are to form the Caucus.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.  
NEW CANDIDATES.

This county has the promise of three new candidates "on or before" the day of election, who shall possess greater abilities, and if possible, be greater lovers of the constitution than those now up for office. The first of these advantages may be found in the county of Fayette; but it is very doubtful whether the people do not believe that they can select from among those now before them as real, substantial friends of the constitution as from among any who may hereafter appear. It would be an important discovery to this republic, to have some rule by which the real friends of the constitution and men of sense might be tested. Is it those who are satisfied with the written law of the legislature, according to the provisions of the constitution, or those dissatisfied with that branch of the government, and who are willing to place unbounded confidence in the unwritten laws of the courts as they may be expounded by learned Judges? Which of these political sects have the most sense or are the best friends of the constitution, is the matter in dispute, which must be left to the people. Both parties claim to be heard, and urge the merit of their works.—According to the opinion of a very great and good man, the love of money is the root of all evil; should that opinion have weight at this day, those who pretend to be the men of sense and the greatest friends of the constitution will not be sustained; because they are the real lovers of money, so much so, that they disturb the peace of the state, in order to distress those who are glad to have paper instead of money.—As to the talents of the new candidates, they are not yet named, and therefore they possess all the talents which the imagination may please to bestow. Talents are like money, only valuable when employed usefully.—Parasitism possessors of either, are of little advantage to the state; money in vaults or in the hands of close-fisted misers, never benefit a country, nor can we calculate much from great men if they are reluctant in the service of a friend or the public in time of war. Such reluctance is particularly objectionable in the days of trouble, and not very commendable in profound peace.—Electioneering or canvassing for office in the old states is conducted differently from what it is in the new western states. The old retain more of the aristocratic leaven in their elections: a few men create a caucus or committee, appoint candidates for a whole county. The western states act more upon natural ideas of liberty, and require those who tender their services to the public, to appear before the people, who are the only proper judges of the matter. We are inclined to approve of the manly, independent course of the west, because it seems to be the mode pointed out by the constitution: all were intended to vote, and therefore ought to have an opportunity of conversing with, and knowing the candidates.

WE THE PEOPLE.

No material change had taken place in the price of produce in New Orleans, on the 9th of July, which is our latest account from that city.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

It is the purpose of the writer of this communication, to lay before the public some of the pernicious principles, attendant, and consequences of the paper system. The friends of paper currency and of the Commonwealth's Bank, seem to exult in imaginary success, when they are flattered into the belief that they have evaded, or refuted the constitutional objections to their measures; and it appears to me that the advocates of a sound circulating medium, have rested too confidently on these objections, and have not urged with sufficient force, other topics which are calculated to reclaim from error a deluded community. Although it is my firm belief that the Commonwealth's Bank, and the laws made to uphold its trunkless foliage, is at war with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and comes directly under the mischief-fag against which our forefathers and its framers intended to provide, I will say nothing of that branch of the subject, but will attempt to expose some of the injurious evils which the paper system inflicts on the honesty, the harmony, the interests, and the character of the state of Kentucky.

My first proposition is, that the paper system is a forced and unnatural policy. Flimsy and unsubstantial in itself, it requires extraordinary legislation to support it. To what sink of degradation would not the paper of the Commonwealth's Bank have been hurried, but for the bolstering stays of replevin and endorsement laws? I may argue a priori, that no system can be good which the common sentiment of society does not uphold, and that every system must be bad which is devoid of stature and innate strength.

It will not be contended that a bank without capital can subsist, unless it is nourished by strong legislative sustenance. And this leads me to my second proposition, that any measure must be of doubtful policy which becomes the fruitful mother of numerous and intricate laws. When we reflect on the litigation which will be engendered by the Commonwealth's Bank law, the execution laws by which it intended to be upheld, and the numerous acts which will be passed to support the weakness, and to mend the deficiencies of an helpless paper system; when we consider the hot and unfriendly contests to which they will give rise, the expense of suitors, the consumption of the time of courts of justice, to say nothing of the waste of time and money in framing and discussing the laws themselves, their merit and necessity should be most clear and indisputable.

The third general proposition I shall advance is, that no subject of legislation holds out more temptations to corruption, than that by which a large banking establishment is instituted—each member has, perhaps some friend or relation who seeks a Bank office, or perhaps he or his friends calculate upon favours or loans; or if the institution may have conferred upon him some of its benefits, he fears that he may be crushed to ruin by its displeasure. We have witnessed the conduct of greedy or necessitous legislators, sapping the interests and character of their country, by chartering banks for the purpose of administering to their own wants or impudences. We have seen a tyrant bank coercing the allegiance and support of brave and patriotic citizens, by the terrors of a notarial protest. To what undue stretches of exertion in the electioneering canvass, to what corruption of the elective franchise will this lead? How inimical to high-minded legislation! To a legislature biased by this interest, and threatened with these fears, how weak are the barriers of the constitution!

A fourth general objection to the paper system is, based on the jeopardy in which the constitution is placed by politicians and demagogues, who are hurried on by interest, and animated in the support of a favorite measure; there is no other subject of legislation which so often calls the constitution in question, none which is so prone to lead to unconstitutional stretches of power. The rocks and quicksands by which our forefathers were beset, and by which their fortunes were in many instances shipwrecked, warned them to guard themselves and their posterity against a return of like dangers and calamities. In the adoption of a wise constitution, they endeavoured to prohibit the states from the emission of bills of credit, from the enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and from laws in violation of contracts. The advocate of extensive banking, no sooner devises his scheme, than he treads upon the borders, or transcends the limits of that sacred article—every manoeuvre of artifice is exercised to evade its rules and prohibitions, and some politicians are so mad or depraved as to entertain and proclaim, that the all powerful will of the people for the time being is the supreme law, and that it is degrading to freemen to wait the tardy progress of altering the constitution, when it stands in the way of a favorite measure. I am not opposed to a discussion of constitutional questions. It is the interest of the republic that they should be agitated, matured, decided upon, and settled in the shape of precedents. But that the paper system tends to a levity of treatment towards the constitution, that it trifles with that solemn and sacred instrument, and tempts, if it does not effect its violation, must be evident to the reflection of every reader.

A still more serious and alarming evil which is to be traced to the paper system, is the clashing which it produces between the state legislature and the Federal Judiciary. That a citizen of the United States, who resides under the protection of our happy constitution, should be delayed or denied the collec-

tion of his debts unless he shall subscribe to the hard conditions of our execution laws, would naturally arouse the unpleasant passions. It is natural that the citizen of another state should be heated by the crying injustice of such a law. The Federal Judges have been appealed to, and they have promptly decided that one part of the execution law is unconstitutional, and the remaining portion will, no doubt, meet the same fate when it shall be acted upon by the supreme court of the United States. Although the three months replevin law was embraced by the same principles which would overturn the existing law on the same subject, the inconsiderable delay produced by the first named law, added to its antiquity, by which it was amalgamated with every contract, prevented suitors and courts from disturbing it. But when the legislature of Kentucky assumed the high-handed prerogative of extending replevins to 12 months, and replevins of two years upon those of 12 months, an appeal was made to the Federal court to check this arrogant assumption of power. How unhappy the conflict between two essential powers of this prosperous land. There are some politicians or demagogues, or disorganizers, who have insinuated and proposed opposition and arms to the process of the Federal court, and the tragical calamities which may ensue, must be set down to the account of the paper system. I am not opposed to the discussion of state rights, and the vindication of them even by the sword, when they are dangerously infringed. I only use the last argument to prove that the paper system is likely to lead to the unhappy conflicts and jarings, which have been described, and that its merit, under such circumstances, should be unquestionable, and its necessity imperious.

But let us proceed from these general propositions, to others of a more practical character. The paper system institutes and arrays party spirit between creditor and debtor. The debtor attributes his distresses to unforeseen European events, or to any other cause than that of imprudence, and denounces his creditor as a Slylock who would ruin himself and family. The not less vicious creditor retorts that the debtor suffers from dissipation and extravagance, and that a bankrupt or deluded legislature has violated the constitution and robbed him of his rights.

Old Rome was shaken to its centre in the days of her greatest power and glory by a party spirit like this, and we at this enlightened age, with the accumulated experience of ages, warned by the sufferings of our fathers and shielded by a wise constitution, would cherish and invite the same calamities.

In addition to the temptations which the paper system hold out to corrupt the elective franchise, and to infect the purity and freedom of wise and honest legislation, it demoralizes the community by tempting to a breach of contracts. When I speak of the evils of the paper system, I must be understood as including the odious and urgent execution law, by which it is forced on the community. By the execution law a replevin of two years is allowed, unless the creditor will subscribe to the hard condition of accepting depreciated bank notes. A citizen of this state, we will suppose, contracts a debt to a Philadelphia merchant, or a silver debt to a fellow citizen, or contracted to pay money before the present state of the law. In either of these cases the debtor is bound in honour to pay specie or its equivalent. But specie will cost 50 per cent, and the legislature has compelled the creditor to accept of depreciated paper or to submit to a delay perhaps not less ruinous. I will put the question to any man of sense or judgment, if the law-maker does not hold out a direct bribe to a violation of contracts and of honour, and that man must be strongly armed in honesty who can resist the temptation.

The advancement of integrity, and the repression of crime is not less promoted by removing the opportunity of committing a bad act, than by the punishment of its perpetration.

Another evil of the paper system nearly related to the last described, is, that it tends to the destruction of all confidence between man and man. Who will part with his money or his property on credit, where so many measure their obligations by the coercive powers of the law, and when that law reduces to a violation of the most solemn engagements. Commerce cannot subsist when credit and confidence and punctuality are destroyed. It must ever be crippled when knavish men are encouraged and upheld by knavish laws. The good money of the state instead of flowing in easy and natural channels, is locked up in stagnant sinks. The money holder and the money lender, retires from the stage of business, and holds with an indolent grasp, a store which is inert and unproductive to himself as well as to the community. If the hidden coffers of the rich could be counted, and the bank notes in circulation could likewise be estimated, and curtailed by a specie standard, a standard by which their value must ever be meted, I question if the friends of the paper system could have much to boast in behalf of their favorite policy of increasing the circulating medium.

The paper system leads also to extravagance. The loans which are lavished by banks, besides the stretches of credit which they induce, and the distress and ruin of the securities and friends of the borrower, furnish the means of dissipation and prodigality. If in the course of commerce, depreciated bank paper is forced into the hands of one who is disposed to husband his gains, he shifts it off immediately. No man thinks of laying it up: it is squandered away in any

extravagance, in any luxury which meets the eye of its possessor.

My next objection to the paper system is, that it aggrandizes great capitalists. A derangement of the currency of a country opens a rich harvest for a master of money and of finance. The great brokers command exchange to rise or fall and it obeys their will, and is tributary to their interest. They are men too, who are generally destitute of merit. Their gain is the loss of the valuable part of the community. Never satisfied with fair gains, and bound by no ties of conscience to fair means, they may be said to prey on the community by management and extortion.

My next remark is, that the paper system drives specie partially from the state, and entirely from ordinary circulation. It is unnecessary to remark that depreciated paper will not circulate beyond the limits of the state. The consequence is, that debts due to citizens of other states must be paid in specie or its equivalent. The magnitude of the debt to eastern merchants, is well known, and when to this is added all the good money transported to the eastern states by our merchants, the amount is most fearful to the best interests of the country. It will not be denied that specie retires and gives place to bank notes. If the bank, the paper of which is issued, be instituted by prudence and is established on a specie basis, its notes are preferred from convenience and economy; by these motives they are circulated out of the state, and specie is only used for purposes of change. If the bank be not founded on a sound capital or which is the same thing, be of bad credit, much less will specie circulate, but with this difference, that in the former case the specie is returned, and in the latter it is banished from the state and from ordinary circulation.

My next argument against the paper system is, that it imposes a tax of at least 50 per cent on the consumer of the produce of other countries, including some of the necessities of life, and some luxuries which are made necessities by long habit. That my argument may not be weakened, I will say nothing of luxuries, but will be confined to the absolute necessities of society. Now the merchant or trader in foreign products, would not be true to his interest, indeed he would be considered foolish in the extreme, if to his profit, he were not to add the difference of exchange; the consumer, therefore, is forced to pay that difference, and as the merchant cannot anticipate the depth of bank note depreciation, he lays on such an enormous advance, as will protect him against all hazard of loss. In addition then, to the depreciation of the currency, the consumer is taxed with the unsteadiness of exchange. Among some of the necessities may be enumerated cotton, furs, books, drugs and medicines, glass, copper, and other metals not of Kentucky product, to which may be added, sugar, tea and coffee, which will be consumed, although they are strictly classed under the head of luxuries. When I inform any man who can comprehend the simplest argument, that the paper system taxes him with 50 per cent on the price of all of the above articles, can he fail to coincide with me in the deduction that it presents a state of things much to be deprecated.

The next ground of objection I shall urge, is, that the citizens of other states, enjoy under the paper system, an invidious and unequal advantage over the citizens of our own state. I have before stated that our execution law has been under adjudication in the Federal court. The effect of the decision already given against the constitutionality of a sale of property on credit, and of the decision which, no doubt, will be finally given on the constitutionality of the replevin law, will be, that a non-resident will obtain justice without delay, while under the adjudications of our state courts, a citizen of our own state will be forced to accept his debt in a degraded currency, or submit to a vexatious and ruinous delay of two years, and that too, without any well placed confidence that he will then be permitted to coerce his just rights. Laying aside the jealousy which this condition of things will engender, the insubordination with which it threatens the Federal tribunals, the jarings between the state and Federal powers, and its unharmonious consequences, the very circumstance of the existence of two judicatures in the same state, which are governed by dissimilar notions of law, of right, and of the constitution, impresses an irresistible sentiment that all is not right. But when one class of litigants, seeking justice in a court, the doors of which are closed against another class, enjoy pre-eminent advantages, and those to the exclusion of our own citizens, the error or the wrong, wherever it may attach, is palpable and alarming. It is no part of my present purpose to enquire where the error lies. My end is answered and my conclusion is justified when I present a state of things to be deprecated, and when I trace the evil to an obnoxious paper system.

Another objection supported by the same facts and arguments, not of the same magnitude of interest, but equally pernicious in principle, is, that the non-resident, whose signal advantages have been depicted, may discharge his debt to a citizen of this state, with two-thirds of the nominal amount, that is, he may pay his debt in paper which is depreciated 50 per cent, or force his creditor to a protraction of payment perhaps not less destructive to his interests. It may be answered that the Kentucky creditor could seek his non-resident debtor in his own state, and demand of the Federal court there, that dispensation of justice which is meted out to a non-resident suitor in this state. But may not this scheme be paralyzed, by a temporary

removal of the debtor to this state? and the answer will acquire more force, when we consider that most of the debts last described, are due from citizens of other states, who reside near our borders, and who would not hesitate to make a removal attended with so much profit.

The reflections of the moment have presented to my mind, the foregoing evil consequences of the paper system, and if my facts and reasonings are correct, in whole or in part, the good sense of the community cannot too speedily be employed in prostrating it. I might extend my remarks much farther, in establishing that a great increase of the circulating medium is but a gash in the ope of the sufferings of the present hour, and that it is at war with the morals, the interests, the character, and the constitution of the country.

I cannot, however, close these hasty remarks without reminding the reader of the effect which the paper system, and its concomitant and bolstering laws produces on the character of the state. A state, like an individual, has a moral standing, which each patriotic citizen should guard and protect in the proportion as he loves his own family better than that of a stranger, or as he is more attached to his own state, than to a sister state, or as he holds his own country dearer than the world besides. What did we say of the property law and execution law of the state of Ohio, when we were in ease and affluence? We denounced her legislature and citizens as violators of contracts and of the constitution. Will not the same stigma attach to us, when we imitate her unwise, demoralizing, dishonest and unconstitutional policy?

HUME.  
NOTE.—Remarks on the above by the Kentucky Gazette are only intended to say, that it treats of a subject that presents two very broad sides; both of which are inexhaustible when placed in as able hands as our correspondent; but it is a waste of time to attempt now to shew the bad policy of banking. The evil is severely felt and understood, but what can be done? The people were, by the banking system, taught extravagance, and even that was not sufficient to paralyze the resources of the state, if a sudden depression in commerce had not taken place all over the world. A remedy of some sort has become absolutely necessary, and it appears to us that this is no time to change, or check the system of relief; to extend it may hereafter be found highly advantageous. The refusal of our customers to give high prices for Kentucky produce is certainly the main cause of the present scarcity of money. If former prices were now paid our affairs would wear a very different aspect. We are not about to complain against those who refuse to purchase our property, but we conceive there would be more justice in such a complaint than in the abuse of the people for not paying their debts, when their produce lies on hand unsold. Our correspondent is not included in all of these remarks—he is not an anti-relief man—he would prefer a property law; but the most of the writer on that side of this broad question appear to be very much alarmed for the morals of the people and constitution of Kentucky. This is very kind indeed—but these fears may be tranquillized. We believe neither the morals or constitution are in danger; they are in the safe-keeping of a religious, intelligent people, who will not betray the important trust.

Hume is rather a singular name for a writer in a democratic country to assume; he was the subject of a king, and suspected for no great attachment to truth, or to a republican form of government, and one of the greatest enemies to the christian religion. We subjoin an extract from his history to shew that the art of defeating all improvements for the benefit of the people, by decrying the virtue and sense of the multitude, was the same then as it now is in Kentucky. The men in office and in possession of wealth and power never complain—they are not of that description to feel oppression—and if it could be made appear by them that the low-bred or rabble had no brains or honesty it would be well to listen to them; but the revolution in England in the reign of Charles I, and that of France in the reign of Louis XVI, has redeemed the low-bred from the slanders of the well-bred. Potentates, princes, and lords were compelled to acknowledge that Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon the Great, Bernadotte, the present king of Sweden, with a thousand more low-bred had plenty of brains; and posterity will read with pleasure that the above revolutions in England and France, brought about by the low-bred rabble, were productive of more real substantial advantages to those nations than all the plans of the well-bred great men from the days of Coriolanus, Judge or Jeffries to the days of my Lord Castlereagh.

We have many politicians in this republic who view every change as sapping the foundation of the constitution, as if the main pillars of that instrument were based upon perogatives and wealth.

The following is an extract from Hume's History.

"Of all the extraordinary schemes adopted by these legislators, (Cromwell's parliament,) they had not leisure to finish any, except that which established the legal solemnization of marriage by the civil magistrate alone, without the interposition of the clergy. They found themselves exposed to the derision of the public. Among the fanatics of the house, there was an active member, much noted for his long prayers, sermons and harangues. He was a leather seller in London: his name was Praise-God-Barebone. This ridiculous name, which seems to have been chosen by



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured appearance with numerous small brown spots, known as foxing, scattered across its surface. A vertical crease runs down the center of the page, and the right edge is dark, suggesting the binding or the edge of the book block. There is no text or other markings on the page.



## Poetry.

From the Ohio Patriot.

"LET ME."  
I'VEER on that lip for a moment have gazed,  
But a thousand temptations beset me;  
And I've thought, as the dear little rubies  
you raised,  
How delightful 'twould be—if you'd let me.

Then he not so angry for what I have done,  
Nor say that you're sworn to forget me;  
They were buds of temptations too peering  
to shun,  
And I thought you could not but—let me.

When your lip with a whisper came close to  
my cheek,  
Oh! think how bewitching it met me;  
And plain as an eye of a Venus could speak,  
Your eyes seem'd to say—you would—let me.

Then forgive the transgression, and bid me  
remain,  
For, in truth, if you go, you'll regret me;  
Then, oh! let me try the transgression again,  
And I'll do all you wish—if you let me.

From the Winchester Constellation.

PILL LET YOU.  
If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lips  
That a thousand soft wishes beset you,  
I vow by the nectar that Jupiter sips,  
On certain conditions—I'll let you.

If you'll swear by my charms that you'll ever  
be true,  
And that no other damsel shall get you,  
By the stars that now roll round your summit  
of blue,  
Perhaps sir—perhaps sir—I'll let you.

If not urged by a passion as fleeting as wild  
That makes all the virtues forget you,  
But affection unsullied, soft fervent and mild,  
You ask for the kiss—why—I'll let you.

And oh! should you seek it, a seal for the vows  
You intended when first, sir, I met you,  
To pledge me your faith and to make me your  
squire,  
Why then—then indeed, love—I'll let you.

## Miscellaneous.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

YEARLY MEETING.  
An American author has said, that the  
people called Quakers are laughed at  
by fools and admired by philosophers.—  
There are certainly many things in their  
character which are deserving of ad-  
miration, and among others their method  
of doing business is not the least  
worthy of notice.

The yearly meeting in Philadelphia,  
is probably the largest deliberative as-  
sembly in the world. The members  
convene in two large buildings in Arch  
Street, not indeed as splendid as the  
Capitol, but quite as commodious, and  
though they are not all the most fluent  
speakers, there appears to be among  
them a stock of good sense which would  
well atone for the lack of eloquence.—  
They are of both sexes, and all ages.  
One house is composed exclusively of  
females, and confers with the other by  
means of committees. In this division  
of the assembly into two parts, the year-  
ly meeting may be likened to our na-  
tional legislature; but we fear that  
there are few other points in which a  
resemblance can be discovered; for  
here is no letter writing, newspaper  
reading, or long opening. When a  
subject is broached, a member rises and  
gives his opinion of it in language at once  
concise, comprehensive and definite.—  
A second follows him, extending the  
view of the subject, if there is any cause  
for extension; if not, he expresses his  
accordance of sentiment in a short sen-  
tence, such for instance as "I am in  
unity with the friend who hath last  
spoken," or, "that friend speaks my mind,"  
and down he sits very composedly. A  
third rises, delivering his opinion in like  
manner, or, if he dissents from the others,  
he expresses his disapprobation in a  
speech equally pertinent and laconic;  
and thus a subject is broached, discussed,  
and decided upon, in less time perhaps,  
than we have taken to relate the mode  
of proceeding; for these people do not  
think it necessary to use ten thousand  
words to communicate ten ideas, or give  
to ten ideas ten thousand forms.

The ecclesiastical economy of the  
Quakers, it is well known, embraces  
more points than that of any other reli-  
gious community. Many difficult ca-  
ses before the yearly meeting, which  
has in some instances an original and in  
others an appellate jurisdiction. Some  
of these cases involve points of doctrine  
as well as discipline, and yet all the  
ecclesiastical business growing out of the  
ecclesiastical concerns of the many  
thousand persons to whom its care ex-  
tends, was transacted in 1821 by "the  
yearly meeting held in Philadelphia by  
adjournments from the 15th of the 4th  
month, to the 20th of the same, inclu-  
sive." Thus much for good order, and  
good sense. But we will venture to say,  
that if "Friends" had adopted the mode  
of doing business at present in vogue  
with some deliberative assemblies, they  
would have been forced to continue their  
adjournments till the 20th of the Fourth  
month 1822.

There are certain general dicta, which,  
though the result of but partial expe-  
rience, have acquired the character of  
universal truths. Among these are the  
vulgar dogmata, that large assemblies  
are incapable of transacting business  
judiciously, and that a propensity to lo-  
quacity in the fair sex disqualifies them  
for every thing but talking. That these  
are not universal truths is proved by  
the case of the yearly meeting; and we  
are happy, that in refuting erroneous  
opinions, we can both evince our gal-  
lantry, and serve a more important  
purpose which we have in view. The facts  
here adduced place it beyond doubt,  
that the ability of a public assembly for  
business depends more on the character  
of the members, than their number, and  
that a great fondness for prolixity of  
speech is owing to the mind and not the  
sex of the speaker.

Both sexes, and all ages, as we have  
before observed, compose the yearly  
meeting of Friends, but must not be sup-  
posed that every one of the five or six  
thousand persons who, form the two  
"Houses," troubles the meeting with  
his or her observations. On the con-  
trary none speak but those who have  
something to say, and the speakers en-  
deavour to include in their discourses not  
all that *ought* to be said, but all that  
*ought* to be said.

Thus, by avoiding all needless repeti-  
tion and unnecessary declaration, and by  
an order as excellent in other things as in  
debates, the yearly meeting transacts  
business with ease and despatch, which,  
it brought before certain other delibera-  
tive bodies, which perplex, vex, and  
weary the members, be but half done,  
ill done, or not done at all.

## CONJUGAL SENSIBILITY.

During the trial of Gracious and  
William Cox, at the Wilts assizes, for  
the murder of Joseph Strong, on Lings-  
downhill (of which they were acquitted),  
Mrs. Strong, widow of the deceased, was  
brought up to be examined; but she  
became so over-powered that she faint-  
ed, and was taken out of court. She  
was brought in again, and again fainted;  
she was brought in a third time, but on  
neither of those occasions would she  
give another word of her testimony; she  
gave the whole of her evidence very reluc-  
tantly. It was supposed that grief at  
the remembrance of her husband's fate  
had deprived her of utterance; this op-  
inion was pretty general at the time,  
till it was discovered that she was actu-  
ally to have been married on that day  
to another husband, and that it was with  
the utmost difficulty that they procured  
her to attend the court!

A few days since a disgraceful cir-  
cumstance occurred at Sudbury: Hen-  
ry Frost, a weaver, sold his wife (with  
the customary practice of a halter tied  
round her neck) to one Robert Whiting,  
for 2s but the bargain being offensive to  
a number of females present, they would  
have given the new bridegroom a sum-  
mary chastisement, had he not taken  
shelter in a cottage, but into which they  
pursued him, and he was obliged at last  
to make his escape by jumping out of  
the chamber window. And the follow-  
ing extraordinary notice appeared in a  
Liverpool paper of last week.

"Whereas Mary Willey, alias Rob-  
inson, has left me without any just cause  
and is now sold to William Robinson, 7,  
Darwin street, by private contract, for  
the sum of five shillings! I hereby  
give notice, that I will not be answerable  
for any debts she may contract after the  
date hereof. As witness my hand, 18th  
May 1821.

## JOHN WILLEY.

"A LITTLE WILL NOT HURT YOU."  
These words have done more mischief  
among mankind than perhaps all the artillery  
of Satan besides. A little of the forbidden  
fruit, said the arch tempter to the mother of  
mankind, will not hurt you. It will on the  
contrary open your eyes to behold hidden mys-  
teries.—The unsuspecting fair believed too  
readily, and we all know and feel the con-  
sequences. It is indeed, as every person of  
observation knows, by little and little, that  
every species of human frailty gains upon  
its victims, till it subdues their manly fortitude  
and bids defiance to their noblest resolu-  
tions. A little wine will rarely hurt one;  
but that little, too often repeated, becomes  
intemperance; intemperance produces idleness,  
confusion of affairs, debt and embar-  
rassment, and these lead directly, if not  
to fraud and embezzlement, to penury, want,  
and the limits of a jail. Here is a pretty  
example indeed, of human frailty and weakness,  
and all for want of a little fortitude and firm-  
ness to refuse at first to accept a little side-  
board hospitality. In short a little sleep in  
the morning—a little punch at noon—a little  
wine and a little rest after dinner—a little  
visiting, and a little more drinking at night;  
all these soon wind up the industrious con-  
cerns of the Plough Boy, the mechanic,  
the merchant or professional character; and  
leave them all alike, the victims, not of a  
little, but of a great deal of wretchedness.

We beseech the Plough Boy, of all others,  
to avoid these little beginnings, which lead  
to such great evils, and such wretched ends.  
Instead of indulging the freaks of appetite,  
and hankering after luxuries which never fail  
to destroy the wholesome habits essential to  
their prosperity in life, let them cling to those  
habits as a shipwrecked mariner would to  
the last plank of his ill-fated bark.

It was said of the illustrious Edmond  
Burke, in the very meridian of his splendor,  
that he made his dinner of the simplest food;  
and that he would frequently invite such  
men as Pitt, Fox, and other shining char-  
acters of that day, to dine with him upon a  
boiled leg of mutton and turnips, and a bot-  
tle or two of mild claret. It was "the feast  
of reason and the flow of soul." and not the  
indulgence of sensual, irrational appetite  
that was sought by the champions of Eng-  
land's fame and glory. Such was likewise  
the temperance and frugality of our Frank-  
lin, whose immortality is built upon the  
same basis as that of the Burkes and Pitts  
of old England. From such examples let  
us learn to despise and banish luxury and  
dissipation from our houses and our festive  
boards; and let the Plough-Boys be the first  
to pursue this path of domestic virtue and  
economy. Let them never sicken at the  
labor which they cannot avoid; because Provi-  
dence has decreed it, as the means of hu-  
man subsistence. Let them rather rejoice,  
that they have always labor enough, if they  
choose to pursue it, to keep the Devil from  
catching them idle, that he may draw them  
into his snare of destruction.

Cincinnatus, the Roman Patriot, weeding  
in his turnip garden; Burke, the British Ci-  
cero, dining upon a mutton chop, and Frank-  
lin one of the Patriots of America, feasting  
upon bread and water in a prison cell—  
all these illustrious examples for modern phi-  
losophers and modern Plough-Boys!

Albany Plough-Boy.

## THE OLD MAID'S DIARY.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY MAGAZINE.

15. Anxious for coming out, and the at-  
tention of the men.
16. Begins to have some idea of the ten-  
der passion.
17. Talks of love in a cottage, and dis-  
interested affection.
18. Fancies herself in love with some  
handsome man who has flattered  
her.
19. Is a little more difficult in conse-  
quence of being noticed.
20. Commences fashionable and dashes.
21. Still more confident in her own at-  
tractions, and expects a brilliant es-  
tablishment.
22. Refuses a good offer because he is  
not a man of fashion.
23. Flirts with every young man she  
meets.
24. Wonders she is not married.
25. Rather more circumspect in her  
conduct.
26. Begins to think a large fortune not  
quite so indispensable.
27. Prefers the company of rational men  
to flirting.
28. Wishes to be married in a quiet way  
with a comfortable income.
29. Almost despairs of entering the mar-  
ried state.
30. Rather fearful of being called an old  
maid.
31. An additional love of dress.
32. Professes to dislike balls, finding it  
difficult to get good partners.
33. Wonders how men can leave the  
society of sensible women to flirt  
with chits.
34. Affects good humour in her conver-  
sation with men.
35. Jealous of the praises of women.
36. Quarrels with her friend who is later-  
ly married.
37. Thinks herself slighted in society.
38. Likes talking of her acquaintance  
who are married unfortunately, and  
finds consolation in their misfor-  
tunes.
39. Ill nature increases.
40. Very meddling and officious.

**MATRIMONY.**—A young man at  
Gallipoli, O. who met with some diffi-  
culty in his courtship, from the father  
of the young woman whom he was ad-  
dressing, and being forbidden to visit  
her, procured a warrant for the father,  
and a summons for the daughter. Hav-  
ing got the father into custody of an  
officer, and procured the attendance of  
the daughter at the office of the justice,  
the suit with her was soon settled by  
marriage, and the one against the father  
withdrawn, and he permitted to go home.

Mod. Geoffrin's husband's book seller,  
either from malice or intention, sent  
him, several times in succession, the first  
volume of *Father Laubach's Travels*.

Mr. Geoffrin read it over and over very  
seriously, without suspecting the cheat.

"How do you like these travels, sir?"  
"Very interesting, but it seems to me  
the author repeats a little sometimes.  
He pursued with much attention Bayle's  
Dictionary, reading a line across the two  
columns. 'An excellent work this, if  
there were a little less abstract.' 'You  
have been to the play, this evening, M.  
Geoffrin, what did they give you?'  
"I cannot tell you, indeed, I was very  
anxious to get in, and had not time to  
look at the bill." Simple as this worthy  
gentleman was, he was still permitted to  
take a seat at the foot of the table, on  
condition that he never should mingle in  
the conversation. A stranger who was  
very constant at Madama Geoffrin's din-  
ners, missed him from his place and en-  
quired for him—"What have you done?  
Madam, with that gentleman whom I  
always saw here, and who never spoke?"  
"He was my husband—he is dead!"  
DARON GRIM.

## THE FATAL DUEL AT WINTERS.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF JUNE 5.

It is with mingled feelings of surprise  
and horror that we have now to record  
one of the most diabolical transactions  
that ever disgraced the records of du-  
elling being an attack upon a young  
man, whose name was Cuddie, a surgeon  
at Winters, an admirer, or rather a lover  
of a Miss Brittlebank, of the same  
place. This young lady had encouraged  
the addresses of Mr. Cuddie, not only  
without, but against the approbation of  
her father and her brothers, and they  
had it appears forbidden him the house.  
It is but justice to add, that Mr. Cuddie  
was a young man of an irreproachable  
character, and in high estimation  
amongst the inhabitants. On Sunday  
evening, she sent to ask him to take a  
walk with her, which he accordingly  
did and who would not have done the  
same? They were met by one of her  
brothers, who upbraided her, and almost  
shook her, so as to hurt her arm. This  
was followed, next day, with a challenge  
from Mr. William Brittlebank, to which  
the surgeon returned no answer, con-  
cluding that Mr. B. knew perfectly well  
how adverse his principles were to the  
practice of duelling. In consequence  
of this a friend was called in, Mr. Spencer,  
of Blackwell, another less successful  
admirer, it is said, of Miss Brittle-  
bank, who, by desire, called on Mr.  
Cuddie, and, being in the afternoon, he  
found him sitting with his glass of ale,  
and smoking his pipe. Not in the style  
or spirit of duelling, to be sure. Mr.  
Spencer was invited to partake with him  
in the jug of ale that was before them,  
which he did, and then he delivered his  
message from Mr. William Brittlebank,  
the purport of which was, that he, Mr.

Brittlebank, expected Mr. Cuddie  
would give him satisfaction on account  
of the insolent language he alleged  
had been used by him, or make an apolo-  
gy. To this Mr. Cuddie replied he had  
done nothing to ask pardon for. He  
was then pressed to go immediately into  
his own garden, where the three  
brothers of the young lady were. The  
eldest of them said, "For God's sake  
Mr. Cuddie, ask my brother's pardon!"  
He replied he could not. Then Mr.  
Spencer said he had a brace of pistols  
ready charged, one of which he gave to  
Mr. Cuddie, and the other to Mr. Wm.  
Brittlebank. Mr. Cuddie was obliged  
in his own defence, to comply, and they  
both fired at the same instant. Mr.  
Cuddie was wounded by his antagonist's  
ball, passing throughout the lower part  
of his body. He immediately exclaim-  
ed, "I am a dead man!" He, notwith-  
standing, walked into the house, atten-  
ded by three of the misguided young  
men. Mr. Cuddie was quite sensible,  
though in great pain, and was put to bed.  
Soon after, made his will, which won-  
derful to relate was done by the eldest  
Brittlebank. In the mean time, the ill-  
fated and ill-principled young man who  
had brought all this grievous calamity  
upon them, went to a neighbouring  
Magistrate to relate his story, and then  
disappeared. A Surgeon was procured  
from Winkworth, who recommended  
sending for a Gentleman in the office of  
the peace, from Hopton, and the deposi-  
tion of the unfortunate man was then  
taken. He died the next day, about  
two o'clock. From several corroborat-  
ing circumstances a deliberate purpose  
might be inferred on the part of the as-  
sailants, (whether justly or not it is not  
for us to decide) particularly from a  
letter, found in the possession of Mr.  
Cuddie, evidently in the hand-writing of  
Miss Brittlebank, though without her  
signature, begging Mr. Cuddie to be on  
his guard, as she had ever heard some  
conversation that had alarmed her for  
his safety. A very respectable Coroner's  
Jury was summoned, and they gave a  
verdict of "Willful Murder against all  
the four." They were immediately  
(with the exception of Mr. W. Brittle-  
bank who had absconded) taken into  
custody, and next morning they were  
sent to Derby jail, immediately secured  
with heavy irons. It is not easy to con-  
ceive any thing more shocking to hu-  
manity, than the whole of this dreadful  
catastrophe.

Miss Brittlebank, accompanied by a  
friend, went to see the dead body of her  
murdered lover (for so he must be  
deemed according to the verdict of the  
Coroner) but from the extreme agita-  
tion of her mind, and deeply wounded  
feelings operating on a body already en-  
feebled by sickness, it is feared she can-  
not long survive! She has given orders  
for the deepest mourning, and surely  
none had more cause to do so, since  
this fatal calamity has involved the  
whole family in ruin the most complete  
and inextinguishable.

Macclesfield Courier.

From the Winchester Gazette of May 11.  
Many of our readers will doubtless  
recollect Ambrose (alias Ambrose Page)  
formerly the property of John Bell esq.  
of Alexandria; he is now in Africa, as  
the following letter, received by his late  
master a few miles since, indicates.  
Ambrose ever was a fellow of vast conceit  
and self-importance, and it would appear  
that he still retains a full share of those  
qualities. It may be proper to remark  
that the letter was written by Ambrose  
himself, his writing being distinctly re-  
cognized by Mr. Bell:

[By the brig *Nautilus*, of Norfolk.]

April 10, 1821.—Dear Sir John Bell:  
It is with pleasure that I take up my  
pen to drop you these few lines, inform-  
ing you that I am well and in good  
health, and I hope these few lines may  
find you in the same way, and all the  
ladies. My best love to Mrs.—and  
John and all the children. I am a full  
gentleman; as I go on Sunday, so I go  
on Monday, and keep the best company,  
with gentlemen of the first rank, and I  
attend church as I formerly did; the  
House of God is yet my delight. Al-  
though many trials I have gone through,  
I yet attend to church, and as I hope  
to spend my days. I am now in Africa,  
in one of the English settlements, where  
I spend some glorious times I have been  
about 400 miles on the Western Coast  
of Africa on the land of Sherbro. Time  
would fail to describe all the different  
tribes here.

Give my best love to the Rev. Mr.  
—and all the members of the church,  
and I hope to meet you all in Heaven.  
I yet remain a single man and devote my  
time to God.

Remember me,  
Your affectionate servant,  
AMBROSE PAGE, D. D.

P. S. Since I got the fever I have got  
my health! I have got very handsome,  
and am much admired by the ladies; it is  
in my power to marry the King's daugh-  
ter. Tell all the black people to come  
to Africa. The office I now hold brings  
me about 1000 a year, but I hope to be  
a counsellor before long. I practised  
law in 1820, but my health would not  
permit me to hold that office. I now  
live grand, but yet remember I have to  
die.

## A GOOD ONE.

A gentleman one day stepping into his neigh-  
bour's house, who had a milch cow that had  
been unwell for some time, the woman of the  
house observed, that she wished he would  
look at her, in order to know what was the  
matter with her—on examining, he said  
she had the "flu," upon which the wo-  
man ran into the kitchen, apparently much  
rightened, and returned, saying "Oh no, that  
couldn't be, for *she* *was* *the* *flu*!"

## LAND SALES.

### By the President

#### OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the United  
States is authorized by law to cause  
certain LANDS of the United States to be of-  
fered for sale, viz:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-  
dent of the United States, do hereby declare  
and make known, that Public Sales for the  
disposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands,  
shall be held as follows, viz:

At *Wooters*, in *Ohio*, on the first Monday  
in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sec-  
tions of Land in the District of Wooters, here-  
tofore reserved for the use of certain persons  
of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subse-  
quently ceded to the United States.

At *Delaware*, in *Ohio*, on the first Monday  
July next, for the sale of twenty-seven town-  
ships, viz:  
Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 2, 10 & 11  
1, 2, 6, 7, 4, range 12  
1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14

At the same place, on the third Monday in  
August next, for the sale of twenty-five town-  
ships, viz:  
Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 15  
1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17  
1, 2, and 3, range 18

At *Piqua*, in *Ohio*, on the first Monday in  
August next, for the sale of twenty-six town-  
ships, viz:  
Townships 1 to 4, south, of range 5  
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6  
1 to 8, 7  
1 to 6, 8

At *Vincennes*, in *Indiana*, on the third Mon-  
day in June next, for the sale of the lands  
belonging to the U. States, in the tract set  
apart for the location of private claims, by an  
act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to  
land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio,"  
passed on the 21st of April, 1805.

At *Brookville*, in *Indiana*, on the third Mon-  
day in July next, for the sale of twenty-four  
townships, viz:  
Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3  
22 16, 4 and 5  
15 and 16, in range 12

At *Jackson*, in the county of Cape Girar-  
deau, in *Missouri*, on the first Monday of  
September next, for the sale of thirty-four  
townships, viz:  
Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to  
14 East.

At the seat of Government, in the territory  
of *Arkansas*, on the third Monday in Septem-  
ber next, for the sale of twenty-one townships,  
viz:  
Townships 5, 7, 9 & 10, 9, in range 19 west  
5 to 10  
6 9 21  
8 14 22

At *Washington*, in *Mississippi*, on the first  
Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands  
which are surveyed in the District west of  
Pearl river, which have not heretofore been  
offered for sale.

At *St. Stephens*, in *Alabama*, on the first  
Monday in August next, for the sale of such  
tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1  
and 2 west, and in townships 6, of range 5  
west, and sundry other tracts of land in the  
District east of Pearl river, which have not  
been heretofore offered for sale.

At *Huntsville*, in *Alabama*, on the third Mon-  
day in July next, for the sale of the lands in  
the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached  
tractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1  
east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary  
line, which have not been heretofore offered  
for sale.

At *Tuscaloosa*, in *Alabama*, on the first Mon-  
day in July next, for the sale of twenty-two  
townships, viz:  
Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east.  
15 20, in range 3  
15 20, in range 3

At the same place, on the third Monday in  
August next, for the sale of twenty-three  
townships, viz:  
Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west.  
23 4 and 5  
15 21, 6 and 7

At the same place, on the third Monday in  
October next, for the sale of twenty-one  
townships, viz:  
Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, and 10  
west.

At the same place, on the third Monday in  
November next, for the sale of twenty-four  
townships, viz:  
Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12 & 13 W.  
15, 16 and 17, 14

At the same place, on the third Monday in  
December next, for the sale of twenty-five  
townships, viz:  
Townships 15 to 21, in range 14 west.

Each sale will commence with the lowest  
number of lot or section, township and range,  
and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of  
schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be  
reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-  
ington, this 19th day of April, in year 1821.  
JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by the 4th section of an  
act of Congress, passed on the 24th  
day of April, 1820, entitled "An act mak-  
ing further provision for the Sale of  
Public Lands," the President of the U-  
nited States is authorized to cause all  
such lands which shall have reverted be-  
fore the 1st day of July, 1820, and which  
shall then belong to the United States,  
together with the sections and parts of  
sections heretofore reserved for the fu-  
ture disposal of Congress, which remain-  
ed unsold at the time aforesaid, to be of-  
fered at public sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-  
dent of the United States, do hereby de-  
clare and make known, that Public Sales  
(according to law) shall be held on the  
second Monday in September next, at the  
Land Office in Steubenville, Ohio, for  
the disposal of the Lands above men-  
tioned, situated in the Steubenville Land  
District.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-  
ington, this 9th day of July, 1821.  
JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the  
laws of the United States in the States of  
Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky,  
will publish the above once a week till the first  
Monday in September next, and send their  
accounts (received) to the General Land Of-  
fice.

July 10.—30

## Blank Executions for Sale.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS the President of the U-  
nited States is authorised by law  
to cause certain public lands to be ex-  
posed to sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi-  
dent of the United States, do hereby de-  
clare and make known that a public sale  
shall be held at Poke Bayou (town of  
Napoleon,) where the Land Office for  
Lawrence County District, in the Arkan-  
sas Territory, is located, on the second  
Monday in October next, for the dispo-  
sal (agreeably to law) of such lands, sit-  
uate in the military tract within the said  
district, as have not been appropriated  
to the satisfaction of warrants for mili-  
tary services.

The lands reserved by law for the use  
of schools will, as usual, be reserved  
from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of  
Washington, this 11th day of July, in the  
year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States  
in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio,  
Kentucky, and Tennessee, are requested to  
insert the above once a week until the first  
Monday in October next, and send their ac-  
counts (received) to the General Land Of-  
fice.

July 14.—30

## WOOL WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price  
in SPECIE or Kentucky Money, for  
WOOL, delivered at his House, opposite the  
Lexington Woolen Factory.

FRANCIS M. MALEAH.

Lexington, May 3, 1821.—1676m

## RUN AWAY.

FROM the undersigned living near Monroe,  
Overton county, West Tennessee, a dark

Mulatto Boy named George,  
About twenty-three or four years old, six feet  
high or upwards, well made; has a small scar  
on one of his cheeks occasioned I believe by  
the cut of a knife. He is quite a polite boy,  
converses with very good sense and reason.  
Any person or persons who will apprehend  
said Boy and give me information so that I  
can get him, or deliver him to me in Monroe,  
Overton county, West Ten. shall be hand-  
somerly rewarded, and all reasonable expen-  
ses paid.

BENJAMIN